OCTOBER 14, 1775. THE NUMBER 1262.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the Freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— SUET. in TIB. S. 28.

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An hiſtorical account of the attempt of PHILIP II. *King of* SPAIN, *to deprive the* LOW COUNTRIES *of their* LIBERTIES, *by which he finally loſt ſeven of thoſe provinces.*

THE Kings of Spain, in that day, were great and puiſſant Monarchs, and had a greater *revenue* than any Prince in Chriſtendom at that time received (France excepted) and were maſters of more goodly jewels, magnificent furniture, &c. than any three of the greateſt Princes in all Europe; and there were belonging to that empire 17 *provinces*, known by the name of Belgium, the Netherlands, or Low Countries, containing nearly three millions of ſouls; which, while they enjoyed their liberties, were rich and flouriſhing, and afforded Spain a revenue of three million of crowns annually, and in a great meaſure ſupported the glory of the Spaniſh kings, being to them tantamount to both the Indies.

Charles V. father of Philip, was ſo ſenſible of this, that at his death he commended theſe provinces to his ſon, adviſing him to uſe them kindly, as being the chief ſupporters of his ſtate and glory; adding, that if he ſhould deal otherwiſe with them, it would prove the ruin of his fortune. [So, by the way, his Royal Highneſs Frederick, the late Prince of Wales, father to the preſent King, had the like opinion of theſe American colonies; telling the late Sir William Pepperell that it was his full perſuaſion, that if the connection ſhould be broke between *them* and *us*, Great Britain would become a province of France within three years.]

But, to go on with our hiſtory: Such was the loyalty, and even generoſity, of theſe provinces, and ſo great their deſire of the young Prince's favour, that, upon his acceſſion to the Crown, they made him a preſent of forty millions of florins.

But his father's advice, and all their good ſervices, were ſoon forgot by the young Prince; and he, tranſported with *ambition* and *catholic zeal*, *envied* them their *privileges*, *civil* and *religious*; and as ſoon as he had concluded a *peace* with France, meditated a plan for ſubjecting all theſe provinces to his *abſolute will and pleaſure*, thinking to fleece them more effectually; like the man in the fable, whoſe hen laid him a *golden egg* every day, but would needs kill her, thinking to have all at once.

And, accordingly, ſoon began to oppreſs them moſt cruelly (the particulars of which cannot be enumerated) and ſet taſk-maſters over them, unconſtitutionally and rapaciouſly to ſqueeze them, and extort their money from them: And, to force them in *religious matters*, he ſet up the *bloody tribunal* of the INQUISITION; that diſgrace of human nature! And when the people were forced, in their own defence, to reſiſt, he ſent that *old ſoldier*, *the bloody Duke of Alva*, with puiſſant troops, to be quartered among them, to compel them by fire and ſword, conſtituting him, at the ſame time, *Governor* (or *Viceroy*) and *General*; and gave him a *commiſſion of that large extent*, that he might *place* and *diſplace whom he would*, and EXECUTE ALL WHOM HE SHOULD FIND OPPOSITE TO HIS DESIGNS.

But theſe orders were *kept ſecret* at firſt, till he had *trapanned*, *ſeized*, and EXECUTED two of their leaders, viz. the Counts Horn and Egmont, who were ſo deceived by flattering accounts that they believed no danger till it was too late; they were *beheaded* in the year 1567, and afterwards divers others of quality who ſtood in their way.

But the *Prince of Orange* and his brother *(Count Ludowick)* ſtill remained at their head, and kept the Duke of Alva employed, though with various ſucceſs, for ſome time, till at length the *Prince* was *treacherouſly killed*.

But Alva, bloody as he was, did not go faſt enough for thoſe who employed him; and at length was recalled, and another *Governor (Don Lewis)* appointed in his room; and after him, *Don John*. But, before his arrival, the people recovered a little, and publiſhed a *manifeſto* to all people, *that Philip of Spain was fallen from the government: And they took an oath of the people, never to return to the Spaniſh obedience*; and *then elected for their King*, *Francis*, *Duke of Anjou*, heir apparent to the Crown of France, who they hoped would have married *Elizabeth*, *Queen of England*; but that marriage failing, and ſoon perceiving that he intended to ſettle a TYRANNY, he was *repulſed*, *grieved*, and *died*.

The *Duke of Parma* came next as their Governor, in great wrath, who reduced them to a worſe ſtate than ever, prevailing almoſt every where, eſpecially after the death of *William Prince of Orange*. And now they ſeemed to be truly miſerable, for there was no going back, but with deſpair of pardon; and they had none to *lead* them, or *protect them*. At length they applied to *Queen Elizabeth*, and offered her the *ſovereignty of their provinces*; which ſhe generouſly refuſed, and yet took them under her *protection*.

This gave them new life. And though it was 40 years that this conteſt laſted, and ten of the ſeventeen provinces ſubmitted to Spain (the whole of whom were not equal in numbers to the Engliſh American colonies) yet the ſeven held out to the end; and finally, after they had ſuffered abundance on both ſides (*anno* 1609) Philip was obliged (though full fraught with Spaniſh pride) to make an advantageous peace with them, as with a *free ſtate*, relinquiſhing all right and title to them. Thus, inſtead of reducing them to his will, by his *pride* and *folly*, he loſt near one half, as to number and value, of thoſe moſt valuable provinces, ſpent above one hundred millions of crowns in carrying on that unnatural war, and loſt four hundred thouſand men: He then ſat down by the loſs, and left them, perhaps, the happieſt people under Heaven; or, at leaſt, they ſoon became ſo.

Whether this reſembles any caſe that now exiſts, and may reſemble it in the iſſue, every one is left to conjecture who is acquainted with the preſent criſis, and Heaven to determine by the *event*.

From the ST. JAMES's CHRONICLE.

TO THE MINISTER.

MY LORD,

"SUCH was the cruelty and barbarity of the rebels, that they "ſcalped and cut off the ears of ſome of the wounded men "who fell into their hands." O the bloody minded villains! "Nay, nay, if that be the caſe (cry the old women) I am "againſt the Americans now. Let them all be cut to pieces; the ſooner the better." That ſuch ſhould be the language of credulity of old women, male and female, is not wonderful. Your Lordſhip's conſummate knowledge of the world informed you, that ſome women and children may be frighted out of their wits by a ſtory of a Rawhead and Bloodybones. You judged right, my Lord, it has had the effect. "What, ſcalp our pretty officers! O the terrible barbarians! Who knows but they may ſcalp my Lord Percy next, and cut off his ears and other members?" Such, I ſay, my Lord, is now the language of ſome fools, who, ten days ago, were vociferous in the cauſe of liberty. What they read in the gazette they take for Goſpel. But what do you gain by the acquiſition of ſuch proſelytes? Was it prudent in your Lordſhip, for the ſake of raiſing the ſhort lived clamour of credulity, to pledge your veracity with the public, by relating, in the gazette, a fooliſh tale of ſcalping, ghoſts, and hobgoblins? Of which ſtory you yourſelf did not believe one ſyllable. Fye, fye, my Lord, it has an ungracious appearance. Such ſhallow ſtrokes of artifice do but injure your cauſe, and convince the world, that you are ignorant even of the firſt principles of policy. The Americans are better politicians than to treat their priſoners with inhumanity. Notwithſtanding the ſilly account in your late gazette; notwithſtanding the aſſertions of a thouſand gazettes, the public will find, in the courſe of this unfortunate war, that ſuch of the King's troops as fall into the hands of the Americans will be treated with the utmoſt tenderneſs. Your Lordſhip, it is true, hath done every thing in your power to drive them to madneſs; and in that ſituation it were no great wonder, if ſome female follower of this *rebel army*, having juſt loſt her huſband, and conſidering the firſt dead ſoldier ſhe found as your Lordſhip's repreſentative; I ſay, my Lord, it were no great wonder, if a female thus enraged ſhould cut off his ears. Some ſuch event may poſſibly have happened. The hiſtory of civil wars hath ever been ſtained with acts of cruelty committed by the ſtragglers from both armies, which no human power could prevent; and for which, conſequently, not the commanders in the field, but thoſe in the Cabinet, are reſponſible. Beſides, my Lord, you muſt remember, that ſince you have declared the Americans rebels, they fight with halters round their necks. You have made them deſperate, and you cannot therefore wonder if the leſs rational part of them ſhould, on ſome occaſion, act irrationally. As to this ſtory of ſcalping and maiming, you will ſoon learn, to the total deſtruction of your credit with the public, that it has not the leaſt foundation in truth.

NEW ANECDOTES of the unfortunate Counts STRUENSEE and BRANDT.

The preſent unhappy ſtate of DENMARK, *and the death of the late Queen* MATILDA, *having made that kingdom a conſiderable object of public attention, we apprehend the following anecdotes, which were collected at* COPENHAGEN, *a few months ſince, by Mr.* WRAXALL, *who has juſt publiſhed a tour to the northern parts of* EUROPE, *will not be diſagreeable to our readers.*

COUNT Struenſee had not any noble blood in his veins, or conſequently any hereditary and preſcriptive title to the immediate guidance of affairs of ſtate. Fortune and a train of peculiar circumſtances, coinciding with his own talents and addreſs, ſeem to have drawn him from his original mediocrity of condition, and placed him in an elevated rank. He originally practiſed phyſic at Altena, on the Elbe, and afterwards attended the preſent King of Denmark on his travels into England, in quality of phyſician. On his return he advanced by rapid ſtrides in the royal favour, and ſeems to have eminently poſſeſſed the power of pleaſing, ſince he was equally the favourite of both the King and Queen. He was inveſted with the order of St. Matilda, inſtituted in honour of the Queen; created a Count, and poſſeſſed unlimited miniſterial power: His conduct, in this ſudden and uncommon eminence, marks a bold and daring mind; perhaps I might add, an expanded and patriotic heart. Unawed by the precarious tenure of courtly greatneſs, and more peculiarly of his own, he began a general reform. The ſtate felt him through all her members: Finances, chancery, army, navy, nobles, peaſants—all were ſenſible of his influence. He not only dictated, but penned his replies to every important queſtion or deſpatch; and a petition, or a ſcheme of public import and utility, rarely waited two hours for an anſwer. At preſent you may be two months without receiving any.

The civil judicature of Copenhagen was then veſted in thirty magiſtrates. Struenſee ſent a meſſage to this tribunal, demanding to know the annual ſalary or penſion annexed to each member: Rather alarmed at this inquiry, they ſent an anſwer, in which they diminiſhed their emoluments two thirds, and eſtimated them at 1500 inſtead of 4000 rix dollars. The Count then informed them that his Majeſty had no further occaſion for their ſervices, but, in his royal munificence and liberality, was graciouſly pleaſed to continue to them the third part of their avowed incomes, as a proof of his ſatisfaction with their conduct. He at the ſame time conſtituted another court, compoſed only of ſix perſons of approved integrity, to whom the ſame power was delegated. He proceeded to purge the chancery and other bodies of the law. Then, entering on the military department, he at one ſtroke broke all the horſe guards, and afterwards the regiments of Norwegian foot guards, the fineſt corps in the ſervice, and who were not diſbanded without a ſhort but very dangerous ſedition.

Still proceeding in this ſalutary, but moſt critical and perilous atchievement, he ultimately began to attempt a diminution of the power of the nobles, and to ſet the farmers and peaſants at perfect liberty. We muſt not therefore wonder that he fell a victim to ſuch meaſures, and that all parties joined in his deſtruction. Theſe were his real crimes, and not that he was too acceptable to the Queen; which only formed a pretext. It was the Miniſter, and not the man, who had become obnoxious. I do not pretend, in the latter capacity, either to excuſe or condemn him; but, as a politician, I rank him with the Clarendons and the Mooreſs, whom tyranny, or public baſeneſs and want of virtue have brought in almoſt every age to an untimely and ignominious exit; but to whoſe memory impartial poſterity have done ample juſtice. Yet I muſt avow, that, though I cannot think Struenſee made a bad uſe, yet he certainly made a violent and imprudent one, of his extenſive power. He ſeems, if one may judge of his actions, to have been in ſome meaſure intoxicated with royal favour and ſuch accumulated honours, and not to have adverted ſufficiently to the examples which hiſtory furniſhes of Wolſey's in former days, and of Choiſeul's in modern times; who moſt ſtrikingly evince the ſlippery foundation of political grandeur.

When he was even preſſed, a ſhort time before his ſeizure, to withdraw from Court, and paſs the Betts, with the moſt ample ſecurity for his annual remitment of 40, 50, or 100,000 dollars, an unhappy faſcination detained him in defiance of every warning, and reſerved him for the priſon and the block.

The Queen Dowager and Prince Frederick were only the feeble inſtruments to produce this cataſtrophe, as being by their rank immediately about the perſon of their Sovereign; though common report has talked loudly of the former's intrigue, and attributed it to her imaginary abilities. The only mark of capacity or addreſs they exhibited was in preſerving a ſecreſy, which deluded Struenſee and the Queen Matilda till the time of their being arreſted. I have been aſſured, that on the laſt levee-day preceding this event, the Count was habited with uncommon magnificence, and never received greater homage or court ſervility from the crowd, than when on the verge of ruin. On the night fixed for his ſeizure, there was a Bal Pare in the palace; the Queen, after dancing, as uſual, one country dance with the King, gave her hand to Struenſee during the reſt of the evening; ſhe retired about two in the morning, and was followed by him and Count Brandt.

The moment was now come: The Queen Dowager and her ſon Prince Frederick haſtened to the King's private chamber, where he was already in bed. They kneeled down beſide it, and implored him with tears and expoſtulations to ſave himſelf and Denmark from impending deſtruction by arreſting thoſe whom they called the authors of it. It is ſaid the King was not eaſily induced to ſign the order, but did it with reluctance and heſitation. At length their entreaties prevailed, and he affixed his ſign manual to the paper. Colonel Koller Banner inſtantly repaired to Struenſee's apartment, which, as well as Brandt's, was in the palace; they were both ſeized nearly at the ſame inſtant, and, as all defence was vain, hurried away immediately to the citadel.

When Count Struenſee ſtepped out of the coach, he ſaid, with a ſmile, to the commandant who received him into cuſtody, "I "believe you are not a little ſurpriſed at ſeeing me brought here "a priſoner." "No, and pleaſe your Excellency, replied the old "officer bluntly, I am not at all ſurpriſed, but, on the contrary, "have long expected you."

It was five o'clock in the morning when the Count Rantzau came to the door of her Majeſty's anti-chamber, and knocked for admittance. One of the women about the Queen's perſon was ordered to wake her, and give her information that ſhe was arreſted. They then put her into one of the King's coaches, drove her down to Elſineur, and ſhut her up in the caſtle of Cronſberg.

Mean while, as they dreaded an inſurrection in Copenhagen, every military precaution was taken to prevent it; the moſt infamous and ſilly reports were circulated among the populace, to render the ſtate priſoners odious: That they had put poiſon into the King's coffee, to deſtroy him; that they intended to declare him incapable of governing; to ſend the Dowager Queen Juliana out of the Kingdom, as well as her ſon Prince Frederick; and to proclaim Matilda Regent. To confirm theſe extraordinary and contradictory reports, the King himſelf and his brother appeared in a ſtate coach, and paraded the ſtreets of the city to ſhew himſelf unhurt, and as if eſcaped from the moſt horrid conſpiracy.

Mean while, Struenſee and Brandt were detained in the moſt rigorous impriſonment. They loaded the former with very heavy chains about his arms and legs, and he was at the ſame time fixed to the wall by an iron bar. The room is not above ten or twelve feet ſquare, with a little bed in it, and a miſerable iron ſtove. Yet here, in this abode of miſery, did he, though chained, complete, with a pencil, an account of his life and conduct as a Miniſter, which is penned, as I have been aſſured, with uncommon genius.

Count Brandt roſe chiefly under Struenſee's auſpices, though he was originally of an honourable deſcent. During a reſidence which the Court made at one of the royal palaces, that of Hertſholm, it happened that his Majeſty quarrelled with Brandt, and, which was ſingular enough, challenged him: This the Count, you may imagine, declined. When they met, ſoon after, the King re-

peated his defiance, and called him coward; and Brandt ſtill behaved with temper as became a ſubject; he thruſt his hand into his mouth, ſeized his tongue, and had very nearly choked him. In this ſituation can it be wondered at, that he ſhould bite the King's finger, or ſtrike him, or both? Self-preſervation muſt neceſſarily ſuperſede every other feeling at ſuch a moment, and plead his pardon.

By Struenſee's meditation the quarrel was immediately made up, and the King promiſed never more to remember or reſent the circumſtance of ſtriking him. Yet was this blow given to preſerve himſelf from imminent deſtruction, and, from the fury of an enraged man, made the pretence for his condemnation. They ſaid he had lifted his hand againſt the King's ſacred perſon, which was death by the laws of Denmark. His lawyer, I am aſſured, made an excellent defence for him, and very forcibly remarked the eſſential difference between aſſaulting the Sovereign, and only defending himſelf from a private attack. One of our former Monarchs, ſaid he (Chriſtan V.) was uſed frequently to unbend himſelf among his nobles: On thoſe occaſions, it was his cuſtom to ſay, "The King is not at home." All the courtiers then behaved with the utmoſt freedom and familiarity, unreſtrained by the royal preſence. When he choſe to reſume his Kingly dignity, he ſaid, "The King is again at home." But what, added he, muſt we do now, when the King is never at home? This ſeems more like the ſpeech of an Engliſhman than a Dane, and breathes a manly and unfettered ſpirit.

I have been aſſured that Struenſee reſigned himſelf to his own ſentence without murmuring, or attempting to deprecate the blow; but that he expreſſed the utmoſt pity and abhorrence, at the flagrant injuſtice committed in ſentencing Count Brandt to the ſame death.

The ſkulls and bones of theſe unhappy men are yet expoſed on wheels about a mile and a half out of town: I have viewed them with mingled commiſeration and horror. They hold up an awful and affecting leſſon for future ſtateſman.

Anecdote of LIEUTENANT O'BRIEN.

ON the 8th of October, 1747, the Dartmouth man of war, of 50 guns and 300 men, Captain James Hamilton, being cloſely engaged off cape St. Vincent, with the Glorioſo Spaniſh man of war of 74 guns, and 750 men, blew up, and all the crew periſhed, except 17, who were taken up by the boats of the Prince Frederick and Duke privateers, then in company. Of theſe none were of any rank, except Mr. O'Brien, a young Gentleman of Ireland, one of the Lieutenants. He was taken up (recovered to his ſenſes) floating on the carriage of a gun, on which he had been blown out of the ſhip into the water. He was a Gentleman of great eaſe and behaviour, and one of a happy readineſs of wit. His firſt ſalute to the Captain of the Prince Frederick was, "Sir, "you muſt excuſe the unfitneſs of my dreſs to come aboard a "ſtrange ſhip; but I really left my own in ſuch a hurry, that "I had no time to ſtay for a change."

IMPROMPTU. *On the ſailing of the* CERBERUS *with the three General officers on the* AMERICAN *expedition.*

BEHOLD the Cerberus th' Atlantick plough,
Her *precious* cargo, Burgoyne, Clinton, Howe,
BOW! WOW! WOW!

LONDON, *July* 21.

IT is ſaid the Americans have had it for ſome time in contemplation to call for the aſſiſtance of the ſeveral maritime powers in Europe, in order to render them free and independent.

Private letters from Paris ſay, that that Court is upon an affair that muſt give the Engliſh nation great uneaſineſs; they are, notwithſtanding which, under no apprehenſions of a war, as according to theſe accounts they are perſuaded the Engliſh are not in a condition to proſecute one, from the heavineſs of their national debt, their civil war in America, and the diſcredit they apprehend the Miniſtry to be in.

The Court of Spain, upon the requiſition of our Ambaſſador, that no Spaniſh ſubject ſhould hold any correſpondence, or give any aſſiſtance to the American rebels, gave for anſwer, "that the example was too dangerous to be encouraged by his Catholic Majeſty, were he even on bad terms with the Court of London. But that, being, as he is, in perfect amity with the Britiſh nation, the requiſition made by his Excellency was in ſome meaſure improper, as it might give a ſuſpicion of jealouſy, where all was harmony and mutual confidence."

It is affirmed, with great confidence, that the ſhameful ſpeculations in the Eaſt Indies (which have manifeſtly increaſed ſince the fate of the late inquiry has been known) muſt bring on a ſecond parliamentary animadverſion on the Nabobs. It is expected that the Eaſt India ſpoils, to be levied from the Aſiatic plunderers, will defray the expences of the American rebellion.

Letters from Gibraltar ſay, that all the Barbary ſtates are preparing for war; that the Mediterranean ſeas are covered with corſairs, xebecks, and other large armed veſſels, which makes it very unſafe for trading ſhips.

Letters from Senagal, by the Tryal packet, dated the middle of May, to ſeveral merchants in this city, adviſe, that a bloody war between the Moors and the Blacks had prevailed for ſix months, which had reduced the country to the utmoſt diſtreſs for want of proviſions, all the avenues and channels of ſupply being blocked up; and ſuch was their extremity, that the greateſt part of the poor Arabs had no other ſubſiſtence beſides gum and milk.

The Moors and their ſervants, who are uſually employed to pick and bring down the gum from the foreſts, being engaged in the war, it is a doubt whether there will be any picked this year; when the Tryal packet ſailed, there was not a bag purchaſed, nor the appearance of any. About the end of May the gum trade is over.

Advices are received by the above ſhip, which inform that the Pool nation (who are a people about an hundred miles above Fort Lewis, and who are in continual war with the Moors) had made ſeveral attacks upon Fort George, at Padore, a garriſon lately built there by Governor O'Hara, in one of which attacks that happened the beginning of May, while Captain Paterſon, the Commandant, was pointing one of the cannon loaded with grape ſhot amongſt them, he was by a muſket ball, killed on the ſpot; his loſs is very much lamented by all who knew him.

By a Gentleman juſt arrived from Ireland we are informed, that the inhabitants of that kingdom are in the greateſt conſternation imaginable for fear of a viſit from the Spaniards, and that many families of conſequence near the ſea-ports have retired to Dublin for their greater ſecurity. At preſent there are not 5000 troops in the whole kingdom, and the weſtern part ſo defenceleſs, that an enemy has nothing to do but to land and conquer. Government, on ſuch an emergency, implicitly truſting to the aſſurances of an Ambaſſador, ſhould remember the force of the old adage, "Live ſo with a friend, that you need not fear him as an enemy."

Extract of a letter from NEW ROSS, *(Ireland) July* 10.

"About twelve o'clock laſt night a party of White Boys, conſiſting of 150 men, or thereabouts, all armed, came to the houſe of one Hornock, near Killan, in this county, about nine miles from this town, which they ſurrounded, and fired ſeveral ſhots into, until they imagined all within were killed; then breaking open the door with a ſledge, they began to enter the houſe: Mean while Hornock and his brother were in a little parlour with guns chargud, waiting for a favourable opportunity to diſcharge them among thoſe daring rioters; and, on perceiving a large gang juſt entering the houſe, they fired upon them, when two or three of the White Boys fell groaning to the ground, but were inſtantly hawled away by their aſſociates, who growing more deſperate, Hornock fires a ſecond time, and killed one man, who was likewiſe inſtantly carried off. The Captain, or leader of this deſperate band, ruſhed towards the parlour door, huzzaing, and crying out, "Courage boys, the day is our own!" Whereupon Hornock anſwered him, "Not yet Captain," and ſhot him dead on the ſpot. Then the White Boys retreated with the greateſt precipitation, carrying off their dead and wounded, except their Captain, whom they left as a teſtimony of their cowardice. It is ſaid his name is Doyle, from Baliygibbin, not far from Killann. Hornock, who made this brave defence, is pariſh clerk and proctor of Killann.

We hear that a great Female Perſonage, who never looſes an opportunity of paying all the compliments in her power to two Royal Dukes, has taken a polite leave, by letter, of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, whoſe reſidence on the continent is fixed for three years.

Extract of a letter from a WEST INDIA *planter, dated the 5th of June laſt.*

"We are apprehenſive the poſts in America are ſhut up, having had no arrivals for ten days paſt; at this time ſome proviſions advanced fifty *per cent.* in price in all the iſlands: It is to be feared we ſhall be greatly diſtreſſed; add to this the apprehenſion of our Negroes, who, in general, at the beſt of times, are but too poorly fed."

The late Lord Briſtol, in his laſt diſpatches from the Court of Madrid, December 11, 1761, upon a refuſal of a categorical anſwer, whether that Court intended to join the French, our enemies, to act hoſtilely againſt Great Britain, or to depart in any manner from its neutrality, which was looked upon as a declaration of war, ſaid, "God ſend proſperity to the King's righteous cauſe, and may Great Britain, in the courſe of the enſuing war, prove that the combined forces of Spain and France are not ſufficient to eclipſe her glory, or to cope with her ſtrength!"

General Gage's proclamation is allowed to be a moſt excellent piece of writing; the language conveys a forcible argument in terms equally elegant and convincing. The only wonder is, that it was not publiſhed much ſooner. The action between the American rebels and the King's troops happened on the 19th of April; why ſhould ſo natural and ſo reaſonable a meaſure as that adopted in the proclamation, have been delayed till the 12th of June.

The following moſt extraordinary hand-bill was yeſterday ſtuck up in various parts of the town:

Lieutenant General BASTWICKE's *beating orders for free* AMERICAN *volunteers:*

"All Gentlemen volunteers, natives of Great Britain, friends to the LIBERTY of AMERICA, who are willing to ſerve their Sovereign by ſaving their country, and to ſuccour and ſupport their injured brethren, inhabitants and poſſeſſors of the great weſtern hemiſphere, ſuffering by the murderous orders of an unoffended though implacable man, have now the ſingular honour paid them of being ſolicited to ſtand forward in a cauſe, where their own character, their conſcience, and even their intereſt, ſhould urge them to the moſt conſpicuous exertions. Let all ſuch, of all ſizes, from three feet nine to ſix feet three, and the ſhorter the better, who can feel no wounds but the wounds of the conſtitution, who bleed already at every pore for the diſtreſſes of the oppreſſed Americans, whoſe lungs are panting for the fame they are going to enjoy by relieving them, whoſe hearts lie in the right places, and are ready to burſt within their breaſts for want of vent to the vengeance they wiſh to take; let all ſuch repair to the Caſtle and Falcon inn, Alderſgate ſtreet, where they will be honourably entertained by Lieutenant General Jedediah Baſtwicke, and may enter into preſent pay and good quarters. Entrance money, fifty acres of land in the Allegany mountains, or their value payable upon the Royal Exchange. Bringers will be proportionably rewarded. No perſons, well and alive, will be refuſed. A fine fifty gun ſhip lies ready at the Nore to waft the brave adventurers in military heroiſm to the real ſcenes of action in America, to the ſcenes of glory, victory, and triumph. Now is your time for making your fortunes. Who is there afflicted, whom I will not relieve? The ends of the world are come upon us, and we ſhall ſoon poſſeſs them for our own. The completion of the Scripture is at hand: "Come unto me all ye that are heavy laden, and I will relieve you." Your armour is but light. A rifle-barrel, or a tomahawk, is all you have to bear; and you have now your choice of joining with myriads of brave partakers in the ſame glorious warfare, by entering into any of the following regiments: Ticonderoga pioneers; Schenectada ſcalpers; Mohawks; Miſſiſago hatchetmen; Ohio ſcouts; Maſſachuſetts minute-men; Scarondaona ſplit ſhirts; Lake Champlain pikes; Lake Ontario Jacks; Concord rifle-men; or the General's own regiment of Allegany mountaineers. GOD SAVE AMERICA!"

CAMBRIDGE, *September* 21.

LAST Saturday afternoon the enemy, with their cannon, fired briſkly from their lines on Boſton neck, but without doing us any damage. The next morning the firing was returned, and, as we have ſince heard, with ſucceſs; two of the enemy being killed and ſeveral wounded. The cannonading has been continued on both ſides almoſt ever ſince, without any loſs on our ſide. The enemy, we hear, had a Lieutenant ſhot on Monday by one of our cannon balls. How many they have loſt in the whole ſince Saturday we have not learned; but ſuppoſed not to be leſs then three or four killed, and five or ſix wounded.

One of the Lieutenants in Gage's beſieged army, we hear, hung himſelf laſt Monday, owing to the chagrin and terror of mind ariſing from his being employed in ſo bad a cauſe.

WORCESTER, *Sept.* 6. The following may ſerve as a ſpecimen of the humanity of the miniſterial tools in Boſton. A ſoldier's wife was ſick in a houſe upon Noble's wharf, and hired another ſoldier's wife to tend her, to whom ſhe gave two dollars, upon receiving which ſhe left the ſick woman to tend herſelf. The neighbours knowing the woman lived there, and obſerving for ſome days that no perſon went in or out of the houſe, they went in, when, to their great amazement they found the woman dead, and by the putrefaction of her body muſt have been dead ſome days, a little tender infant with all the horrors of death in it's face was ſucking the dead mother's breaſt, the rats had eat into the bowels of the dead corpſe; they applied to the Seleƈtmen, but as the affair was not in their department, they ſent them to Gage, who at firſt refuſed having any thing to do with it, but after ſome time ſent a number of ſoldiers, who dug a hole by the front door of a houſe and flung in the body, hardly covering it with earth, which made ſuch a ſtench as cauſed another application from the neighbours, when a coffin was made and the dead body taken up and buried.

We hear that a regiment is forming in Boſton, from the ragamuffin Tories there, and that *four-eyed* Morgan, the fiddler, is their adjutant. This intelligence we had from a Gentleman who ſaw them march into the field to be reviewed.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 25.

Extract of a letter from LONDON, *July* 1.

THE ſpirit diſplayed by the conduct of all the colonies, you may believe, gives great ſatisfaction to all the friends of America. To thoſe who are acquainted with the genius and diſpoſition of that people it is no more than what was expected, but to the people of this country, who from their cradles have been taught to believe (by almoſt every occurrence that has happened within their own obſervation) that public virtue does not exiſt, it ſtill appears like a romance, which they cannot yet bring themſelves to believe. The Miniſtry, however, have been ſtunned, and are not yet recovered from the blow. One time they propoſed ſending more troops, and embodying the militia in order to ſupply their place at home; at another time it was propoſed ſending mercenaries from Hanover, but that idea ſeems to have ſubſided; now they talk of ſending more ſhips of war, and ſundry are actually ordered to be got in readineſs, but whether they will ſail or not I ſuſpect will depend upon future deliberations. In the mean time, give me leave to relate the ſubſtance of a converſation a friend of mine had with Lord North a few days ago. His Lordſhip aſked him what effect he thought his motion would have when it came to be conſidered by the Congreſs? He told him he did not think it would have any; it was not calculated for them; it ſeemed rather deſigned for the different Aſſemblies, with a view, as he apprehended, of diſjoining, the reverſe of uniting them under one general head as in Congreſs. His Lordſhip diſclaimed the idea of having any intention to divide. He ſaid he had no objection to their meeting in Congreſs; they had a right to meet together, and to conſult, if they choſe it; and it was impoſſible to prevent it: What he wiſhed was, that they would take it under conſideration, and recommend ſuch things to the different Aſſemblies as might be attended with conciliatory effects. My Lord, ſays the Gentleman, I cannot ſee that the motion itſelf contains any matter that can ſerve as a ground-work to go upon. It is no act of the legiſlature; it contains no promiſe; it is not even the promiſe of a Miniſter, who to-day is, and to-morrow may be, ſucceeded by one who may not think himſelf at all bound by the promiſe of his predeceſſor; it is not even a reſolution of the Houſe of Commons; it is no more than an opinion of a committee of that Houſe upon a future contingency, and your Lordſhip will pardon me when I obſerve, that the people of that country have learnt to entertain ſuch an idea of the diſpoſition of the ſervants of the Crown to encroach upon the liberties of the ſubject. Your Lordſhip will excuſe me; I do not mean your Lordſhip in particular, but they dare not truſt them. He declared he never entertained an idea of *ſubduing* America, *properly ſpeaking*; if he had, he ſaid, he ſhould have ſent a much greater force. What was ſent was only what was thought ſufficient to protect the friends of Government. But if the colonies are determined to go on, let them. Let them apply to France or Spain (theſe he ſeemed to think the only powers who would afford them any protection) let them ſee if they will treat them any better than we have done. We have it ſtill in our power to diſtreſs their trade, which we moſt aſſuredly will do till they have made ample compenſation for the expenſe and loſs we have ſuſtained on their account. It would be eaſy to make a number of obſervations on the above diſcourſe, the wheedling, cajoling, contemptible nature of which I think muſt ſtrike you in the firſt inſtance. His Lordſhip dined yeſterday, according to annual cuſtom, with the Weſt India merchants, upon which occaſions he generally affects to be joyous, but it was remarked that he was *unuſually* dull. Lord Dartmouth the other day, with ſeeming great ſatisfaction, told a Gentleman that there was a report in town that the Congreſs had taken Lord North's motion under conſideration, which he hoped was true; but upon the Gentleman's aſſuring him that the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania were actually voting money as their quota towards paying an American army, which might be conſidered as a prelude to all the other provinces doing the ſame, he ſeemed not a little diſconcerted."

Extract of a letter from LONDON, *July* 9.

"Our dependence on New York, and (under God) the preſervation of that city and colony from a very ſhameful defection which had been fatal to the cauſe of freedom, has been greatly owing to the abilities, zeal, and aſſiduity of the worthy Mr. Holt. What pleaſure is it for thoſe whoſe chief enjoyment conſiſts in the happineſs and ſecurity of their fellow creatures, to witneſs ſuch exertions to ſave our country, to annov it's inſidious enemies, and carry into every corner of it the diſcoveries and advice of it's friends!

"The buſineſs is now to develope the ſchemes laying to deceive and divide the New Yorkers, finding mere force like to anſwer no valuable end. They now talk of blocking up the ports, and thus diſtreſſing the trade to make people quarrel with each other, which quarrels ſome are employed to foment. They have given out word that they will call Lord Chatham into office, but it is falſe; Chatham is old and very feeble, not able to bear the fatigues of buſineſs: Beſides, he will not accept it without a total change of the Miniſtry, a diſſolution of the preſent Parliament, and the calling of a new one by the free choice of the people.

"The true ſtate of the matter is, that the Miniſtry ſtill intend to drive on in hopes that you will in time ſubmit and all will be theirs. They uſe every means in their power to deceive the people both here and in America, that they may get their plan eſtabliſhed of keeping up a ſtanding army in the colonies, increaſed by degrees till they become maſters of the coloniſts and all their property, as they have done here.

"The Lord Mayor is aſſiduous to the laſt. The Livery of London are now all alarmed, and have ſent petitions and remonſtrances one after another: They have taken up the affair in ſuch good earneſt as will very probably excite a civil war in England. The ferment in the city is certainly prodigious. The land-holders alſo begin to be moved and aid the merchants, and the common people are all entering into aſſociations and conſulting what is beſt to be done.

"*Intelligence extraordinary, Sunday, July* 9. The Council is determined to proceed againſt America. They are determined Lord Chatham ſhall not come into Adminiſtration again. The Lords ſay the clamour of Wilkes and his greaſy gown may march up Pall Mall, but there will be no notice taken of his mob; the city will not come up; no ſpirit in the people; all is peace in the city. Gage is to be broke for not ſending out more powder to his men in Lexington battle, which was the cauſe of their defeat. Gage's tame behaviour has been the cauſe of this delay. America muſt not be loſt for a few mens lives; 60,000 men can well be ſpared to ſubdue the rebels, and not ſuffer the faction in America to bully Great Britain out of her colonies.

"In the laſt cabal it was adviſed to take up the printer of the reſolves of the Livery of London, as a libel on the King, and to take up Wilkes as an abettor; but it was thought not prudent to ſtir in this matter, as the Livery are now determined to aſſert their rights, and they have republiſhed their reſolves in hand-bills, diſtributed them all round London, paſted them on boards and hung them up in all the public houſes in and about London, and ſent them to the different towns and croſs roads in England.

"The ſailors will enter into the ſervice. Six ſhips put into commiſſion to aſſiſt in blocking up the ports of Virginia. Orders have been ſent to Gage to riſk a battle for the honour of Old England. Lord Manſfield was ſent for to Buckingham Houſe, 10 o'clock at night, Friday. Lord Dartmouth ſays he expects a ſubmiſſion from the Congreſs. News from Gibraltar: They expect a Spaniſh fleet there.

"If America ſends any the leaſt conceſſion, nay ever ſo ſmall, they are undone--ruined; for orders will thereupon be ſent to hang the principal provincial officers, to confiſcate their eſtates and advertiſe them to be ſold in London, with a reward for their heads, dead or alive. If America ſubmits ſhe muſt pay all the expenſes of the land and ſea armament, eſtimated at two millions, which it has coſt England to reduce the rebels to obedience.

"GREAT NEWS! that the rifle-men reſolve to aim at the

Scotch officers: It affords great diverſion to the Engliſh to hear of the American rifle-men's reſolve.

"At a club yeſterday, the Gentlemen all agreed, that in caſe America behaved as heretofore towards England, and had no mind to revolt or ſet up for themſelves, that on ſuch conviction they ſhould aſſiſt and ſupport them. The Miniſtry having always aſſured the people of England that nothing was intended but to bring America to a proper ſubjection, which it was the duty of every Engliſhman to conſent to; but now the blood of their brethren (no matter by what name called) was ſpilt, there was a loud call to ſee why, and who was the cauſe of this uproar; that Engliſhmen do not allow of blood and murder; that trials by jury is a ſtanding teſt; and that they are determined to have an inquiry into theſe matters.

"The Shipwrights, i. e. a good part of them, came up to London yeſterday, on their way to Kew, to petition.

"The women talk of petitioning the Queen. It is ſaid King James had 57 petitions the ſame year he ran away. *Quere.* Has not George had near that number.

"The refugees who lately deſerted their own homes to ſeek protection in England are very ſilent, keep cloſe, and do not talk of American affairs, only ſeem to think they will go back and fight, as they find the ſpirit of the times likely to drive them back. *N B.* An Engliſhman hates a coward.

"The ſix men of war are not manned yet; draughts from the other ſhips are to fill them up. Lord Sandwich pays a man to puff him off in the papers, but that means fails now; the people begin to ſee; the ſubject of diſpute with America ſeems now better underſtood; begin to be alarmed; they are come up to London; a total ſtoppage of their trade. The great plenty of wheat brought into England has kept people eaſy, as *while no want, no complaint.* The names of all perſons who write letters to America are to be returned. For the future no intelligence is to go over: Men are employed to ſtop letters, to lurk in coffee-houſes, to find out, fetch and carry."

Extract of a letter from CADIZ, *Auguſt* 3.

"In my laſt I mentioned ſomething of the formidable armaments carrying on in the different ports of Spain, which were all ultimately collected in that of Carthagena about the beginning of June; they loitered a month there, thereby giving the Algerines time to collect their ſtrength, and to prepare for their reception; and having ſailed from Carthagena the 24th of June, they contrived not to get to Algiers bay before the 30th of the month, and 2ſt of July. They then ſpent a week more in idle conſultations, which terminated in their reſolving to diſembark on the 8th, in a place which the Algerines deſignedly left unguarded; and upon their firſt diviſion, conſiſting of 8000 men, being landed, and advancing 2 or 300 paces from the ſtrand, they found themſelves beſet on all ſides by enemies, covered by hedges, ditches, houſes, and camels. Before the ſecond diviſion could get on ſhore, the carnage in the firſt had been great, and both the one and the other fell into the greateſt confuſion. A retreat on board again was determined upon, as the only thing to be done, and was effected the ſame evening and night, before midnight. The Moors kept aloof, and did not diſturb them much during their re-embarkation, excepting with one 24 pounder upon their right flank, which played the whole day upon the Spaniards and did great execution. The ſpot where they landed is diſtant one league and a half from Algiers, to the eaſt, with a fort to the right of it, and another to the left of it; ſo near that the Spaniſh troops could not keep themſelves ſcarcely out of the reach of the guns of the one or the other. The beach, a deep, heavy ſand, and in front under wood, hedges, ditches, trees, and houſes, ſo well guarded, and ſo artfully, that the Spaniards never could penetrate 400 yards from the beach, and never ſaw above 40 or 50 of the enemy, though their loſs in killed and wounded can fall very little ſhort of 5000 men, and amongſt them a great number of officers, chiefly belonging to the Spaniſh and Walloon guards. Their men of war behaved very ill; they were ordered to attack the two above-mentioned forts, which they did out of almoſt gun ſhot; and to one of them (which, by her cable being cut by a cannon ſhot, fell within half cannon ſhot of the fort) the General wrote, that her going ſo near was contrary to his orders. In ſhort, the whole has been a ſcene of blundering and confuſion, and covers the nation with ſhame and reſentment againſt the planners and conductors of it."

Extract of a letter from NEW YORK, *Sept.* 20.

"Laſt night the Aſia man of war brought the ſtage boat alongſide, and took out an officer belonging to General Wooſter, returning from Bordentown, and three or four guns which were on board. It is ſuppoſed they had an intention to get a prize of gunpowder, but *the bird was gone.*"

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 14.

THREE diſtrict companies for the regular ſervice have arrived here ſince our laſt, viz. Capt. Richard Parker's, from Lancaſter; Capt. William Taliaferro's, from Caroline; and Capt. William Davies's, from Princeſs Anne. It is ſaid the battalion of minute-men in Culpeper diſtrict is completed, and has been encamped ſeveral days.

On Thurſday laſt the General Aſſembly met at the Capitol, and adjourned to the firſt Thurſday in March next.

The Captain of the Kingfiſher (a ſecond MAD MONTAGUE) it is ſaid, lately ſeized upon, and forced on board his ſhip, an inhabitant of Norfolk, or Portſmouth, for ſome trivial offence; who, after calling a *court-martial*, and giving him a *fair trial* (as they were pleaſed to term it) paſſed ſentence upon him to receive thirty nine laſhes, which would have been executed, had not his Excellency the Governor, on being acquainted with this baſe and unmanly conduct, interpoſed, who ſeverely reprimanded the tyrant Montague, ſent the man aſhore, and deſired he would take out a peace warrant againſt him.

Capt. Macartney, of the Mercury man of war, has had his trial at Boſton and was honourably acquitted; but he abſolutely refuſes to ſerve his Majeſty any longer, unleſs appointed to the command of a ſhip of greater force.

Extract of a letter from FREDERICKSBURG, *October* 11.

"I cannot abſtain from the pleaſure of communicating to you the very joyful news I have this moment received from the northward: General Schuyler, from undoubted authority, has taken St. John's and Montreal, and is now on his march to Quebec, joined hourly by thouſands of Canadians. It is thought he will alſo ſucceed in his attack on that metropolis."

In a late Engliſh paper, by the Auguſt packet, the following is ſaid to be the plan which will be put in execution for reducing America: Ten thouſand Hanoverians are to be taken into Britiſh pay, the expenſes to be defrayed out of duties to be laid by Parliament, and levied in America. This body of men are to be ſtationed in ſeveral parts of the continent, and to be kept on foot in peace as well as war. Fortreſſes are to be built in the provinces of New England, New York, Pennſylvania, and Virginia, in which thoſe foreign mercenaries are to be ſtationed, and accommodated with barracks, firing, &c. at the expenſe of the reſpective colonies in which they ſhall happen to be quartered. Beſides this, a fleet of 5 ſhips of the line and 20 frigates are always to be ſtationed on that ſervice, both to prevent ſmuggling, and in caſe of any diſturbances, to be ready to co-operate in reducing the rebellious or diſaffected to obedience. Every Hanoverian ſoldier who ſhall have ſerved ſeven years, with the approbation of his ſuperior officer or officers, ſhall have a portion of ground, not more than fifty, nor leſs than twenty acres, rent free, forever. The expenſe of raiſing a proper habitation, furniſhing the ſame, purchaſing implements of huſbandry, &c. to be defrayed by the colony in which he ſhall be then reſident. The whole expenſe of recruiting to be provided for in like manner; that is to ſay, 50l. for every ſoldier, and 100l. for every trooper, rating his horſe at 50l. and himſelf at as much more. This mercenary army is to conſiſt of thirty battalions of infantry, of 300 men each, and four regiments of cavalry, twenty battalions and two regiments of which are always to be ſtationed in the New England provinces; and the remaining ten battalions and two regiments at New York, Philadelphia, and Williamſburg in Virginia, and their neighbourhoods. On the whole, as the Germans are known to be a very prolific people, it is ſuppoſed, that by the beginning of the year 1800 there will be no leſs than a million of that nation, including their offspring, within the four New England provinces alone.

The following is General Gage's return of the killed and wounded at the battle of Bunker's hill, tranſmitted to the Earl of Dartmouth, which has been publiſhed in the London prints of July 25th.

"1 Lieutenant Colonel, 2 Majors, 7 Captains, 9 Lieutenants, 15 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 191 rank and file, killed. 3 Majors, 27 Captains, 32 Lieutenants, 8 Enſigns, 40 Serjeants, 12 Drummers, 706 Rank and File, wounded.

N. B. Capt. Downes, of the 5th regiment, and Lieutenant Higgins, of the 52d, died of their wounds on the 24th inſtant."

General Gage, in his letter to the Earl of Dartmouth, ſays, "The loſs the *rebels* ſuſtained muſt have been conſiderable, from the great numbers they carried off during the time of action, and buried in holes, ſince diſcovered; excluſive of what they ſuffered from the ſhipping and boats, near one hundred were buried the day after, and thirty found wounded in the field, three of whom are ſince dead."

The Cerberus man of war carried home the news of the action to the Miniſtry; and the papers ſay, that none of the men belonging to her are ſuffered to go aſhore, or hold any converſation with boats or veſſels who come along-ſide them.——The Magdalen arrived at Portſmouth on the 28th of July, and Lady Dunmore, with her family, ſet out for London the ſame day.——Five more regiments are ordered to be in readineſs to embark for Boſton, together with a large train of artillery; and ſeveral tranſports are taken up for that ſervice.——General Gage is appointed Governor General of all North America.——The Parliament which ſtood prorogued to the 27th of July, is further prorogued to the 17th of September next.——The Miniſtry have it under conſideration to form a Parliament, or General Council, for all the provinces of America, ſomething ſimilar to that of Ireland; the Governors, and ſome particular officers, to form an Upper Houſe.——A ſubſidiary treaty has been entered into, with a German Prince, for 10,000 of his troops to be tranſported to New York and Boſton, the end of Auguſt; and ſuch of the tranſports as are already engaged are ordered to ſail immediately for Emden. Five frigates, deſtined to reinforce the ſquadron on the coaſt of America, are to take the tranſports under their convoy. The foreign troops are to be commanded by a General of their own nation, well known for his conduct in the laſt war.——Four more men of war are ordered for the American ſtation, as ſoon as they can be fitted out, of which Commodore Shuldham is to have the command.

The following letters are publiſhed by order of the Honourable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

SIR, HEAD QUARTERS, *Cambridge, Aug.* 11, 1775.

I UNDERSTAND that the officers engaged in the cauſe of liberty and their country, who, by the fortune of war, have fallen into your hands, have been thrown indiſcriminately into a common gaol, appropriated for felons; that no conſideration has been had for thoſe of the moſt reſpectable rank, when languiſhing with wounds and ſickneſs; that ſome of them have been even amputated in this unworthy ſituation.

Let your opinion, Sir, of the principle which actuates them be what it may, they ſuppoſe they act from the nobleſt of all principles, a love of freedom and their country. But political opinions, I conceive, are foreign to this point. The obligations ariſing from the rights of humanity, and claims of rank, are univerſally binding and extenſive (except in caſe of retaliation.) Theſe, I ſhould have hoped, would have dictated a more tender treatment of thoſe individuals, whom chance of war had put in your power. Nor can I forbear ſuggeſting it's fatal tendency to widen that unhappy breach, which you, and thoſe Miniſters under whom you act, have repeatedly declared you wiſh to ſee forever cloſed.

My duty now makes it neceſſary to appriſe you, that for the future I ſhall regulate my conduct towards thoſe Gentlemen, who are, or may be in our poſſeſſion, exactly by the rule you ſhall obſerve towards thoſe of ours, now in your cuſtody.

If ſeverity and hardſhip make the line of your conduct (painful as it may be to me) your priſoners will feel it's effects; but if kindneſs and humanity are ſhewn to ours, I ſhall with pleaſure conſider thoſe in our hands only as unfortunate, and they ſhall receive from me that treatment, to which the unfortunate are ever entitled.

I beg to be favoured with an anſwer, as ſoon as poſſible, and am, Sir, your very humble ſervant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

His Excellency General GAGE.

SIR, BOSTON, *Auguſt* 13, 1775.

TO the glory of civilized nations, humanity and war have been compatible; and compaſſion to the ſubdued is become almoſt a general ſyſtem.

Britons, ever pre-eminent in mercy, have out-gone common examples, and overlooked the criminal in the captive. Upon theſe principles your priſoners (whoſe lives, by the laws of the land, are deſtined to the cord) have hitherto been treated with care and kindneſs, and more comfortably lodged than the King's troops in the hoſpitals; indiſcriminately it is true, for I acknowledge no rank that is not derived from the King.

My intelligence from your army would juſtify ſevere recrimination. I underſtand there are of the King's faithful ſubjects, taken ſome time ſince by the rebels, labouring like Negroes to gain their daily ſubſiſtence, or reduced to the wretched alternative to periſh by famine, or take arms againſt their King and country. Thoſe who have made the treatment of the priſoners in my hands, or of your other friends in Boſton, a pretence for ſuch meaſures, found barbarity upon falſehood.

I would willingly hope, Sir, that the ſentiments of liberality, which I have always believed you to poſſeſs, will be exerted to correct theſe miſdoings. Be temperate in political diſquiſition; give free operation to truth, and puniſh thoſe who deceive and miſrepreſent, and not only the effects, but the cauſes of this unhappy conflict, will be removed.

Should thoſe under whoſe uſurped authority you act controul ſuch a diſpoſition, and dare to call ſeverity retaliation, to God, who knows all hearts, be the appeal for the dreadful conſequences. I truſt that Britiſh ſoldiers, aſſerting the rights of the ſtate, the laws of the land, the being of the conſtitution, will meet all events with becoming fortitude. They will court victory with the ſpirit their cauſe inſpires, and from the ſame motive will find the patience of martyrs under misfortune.

Till I read your inſinuations in regard to Miniſters, I conceived that I had acted under the King, whoſe wiſhes, it is true, as well as thoſe of his Miniſters, and of every honeſt man, has been to ſee this unhappy breach forever cloſed; but, unfortunately for both countries, thoſe who long ſince projected the preſent criſis, and influence the councils of America, have views very diſtant from accommodation. I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

George Waſhington, Eſq; THOMAS GAGE.

HEAD QUARTERS, Cambridge, *Auguſt* 19, 1775.

"SIR,

I ADDRESSED you on the eleventh inſtant in terms which gave the faireſt ſcope for the exerciſe of that humanity and politeneſs, which were ſuppoſed to form a part of your character. I remonſtrated with you on the unworthy treatment ſhewn to the officers and citizens of America, whom the fortune of war, chance, or a miſtaken confidence, had thrown into your hands.

"Whether Britiſh or American mercy, fortitude, and patience, are moſt pre-eminent; whether our virtuous citizens, whom the hand of tyranny has forced into arms, to defend their wives, their children, and their property, or the mercenary inſtruments of lawleſs domination, avarice and revenge, beſt deſerve the appellation of rebels, and the puniſhment of that cord, which your affected clemency has forborn to inflict; whether the authority, under which I act, is uſurped, or founded upon the genuine principles of liberty, were altogether foreign to the ſubject. I purpoſely avoided all political diſquiſition; nor ſhall I now avail myſelf of thoſe advantages, which the ſacred cauſe of my country, of liberty, and human nature give me over you, much leſs ſhall I ſtoop to retort an invective. But the intelligence you ſay you have received from our army requires a reply. I have taken time, Sir, to make a ſtrict enquiry, and find it has not the leaſt foundation in truth. Not only your officers and ſoldiers have been treated with a tenderneſs due to fellow citizens and brethren, but even thoſe execrable parricides, whoſe councils and aid have deluged their country with blood, have been protected from the fury of a juſtly enraged people. Far from compelling or permitting their aſſiſtance I am embarraſſed with the numbers who crowd to our camp, animated with the pureſt principles of virtue, and love of their country. You adviſe me to give free operation to truth, to puniſh miſrepreſentation and falſehood. If experience ſtamps virtue upon council, your's muſt have a weight, which few can claim. You beſt can tell how far the convulſion, which has brought ſuch ruin on both countries, and ſhaken the mighty empire of Britain to its foundation, may be traced to theſe malignant cauſes.

You affect, Sir, to deſpiſe all ranks, not derived from the ſame ſource with your own. I cannot conceive one more honourable than that which flows from the uncorrupted choice of a brave and free people, the pureſt ſource, and original fountain of all power. Far from making it a plea for cruelty, a mind of true magnanimity and enlarged ideas, would comprehend and reſpect it.

What may have been the miniſterial views, which have precipitated the preſent criſis, Lexington, Concord, and Charleſtown can beſt declare. May that God, to whom you then appeal, judge between America and you. Under his providence, thoſe who influence the councils of America, and all the other inhabitants of the united colonies, at the hazard of their lives, are determined to hand down to poſterity thoſe juſt and invaluable privileges which they received from their anceſtors.

I ſhall now, Sir, cloſe my correſpondence with you, perhaps forever. If your officers, our priſoners, receive a treatment from me different from what I wiſhed to ſhew them, they and you will remember the occaſion of it.

I am, Sir, your very humb'ſ ſervant,

Thomas Gage, Eſq; GEORGE WASHINGTON.

☞ *Sundry pieces and advertiſements are come to hand, which we are obliged to defer till next week.*

TO BE SOLD,

At the next Meeting of the Merchants, in WILLIAMSBURG, *by Virtue of a Deed of Truſt made to the Subſcribers,*

THE Eſtate of *John Randolph*, Eſq; his Majeſty's Attorney General, conſiſting of his late DWELLING-HOUSE within the ſaid City, and of the LAND adjoining, of ſeveral very valuable FAMILY SERVANTS, and a Variety of FURNITURE. A Year's Credit will be allowed the Purchaſers, they giving Bond, with good Security, to

PEYTON RANDOLPH,
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES COCKE.

tf

TO BE SOLD,

At the MEETING *of the* MERCHANTS *in* OCTOBER,

ALL Mrs. *Rathell*'s STOCK in TRADE, conſiſting of many different Articles.——I requeſt all who are indebted to the ſaid Mrs. *Rathell* will be ſo kind, at this Meeting, as to pay off their Accounts to *John Tazewell*, Eſq; of this City, or to the Subſcriber, at Mrs. *Rathell*'s Store, who are authoriſed to receive ſuch Debts. M. BRODIE.

☞ At the ſame Time will be ſold a large BOW WINDOW, with Bars and Shutters, ſome SHOW GLASSES, and GLASS CASES. (WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 14, 1775.)

ALEXANDRIA, *September* 29, 1775.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN SCHAW, by an Advertiſement inſerted in the *Norfolk Intelligencer* of the 19th of *July* laſt, has pretended to inform the Public, that he was empowered to receive Payment of the Debts due the Concern of *William Duncan* and Company: The Subſcriber, as then Manager and Partner, not having ſettled with his Partners, nor having given ſuch Orders, virtually refuſes ſuch Power, and hereby deſires the Debtors of ſaid Concern to pay no Monies but with his Diſcharge. (‖) WILLIAM DUNCAN.

AMELIA, *October* 7, 1775.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of the late Mr. *Hamlin Epes* of *Dinwiddie* County, deceaſed, are requeſted to make them known immediately; and thoſe indebted are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment, to

FRANCIS EPES, Executor.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two Journeymen CABINET-MAKERS, Who may be certain of Employment until *Chriſtmas* next, and have their Wages paid them Weekly, if required.

YORK *Town*, *October* 11, 1775. } (1‖) HENRY MANN.

YORK Town, *October* 9, 1775.

WHEREAS I intend for *Great Britain* early in the enſuing Spring, I propoſe ſelling the DWELLING-HOUSE I now live in, either with or without Furniture, or on Annuity for Life, as may beſt ſuit a Purchaſer. Two or three Years Credit will be allowed, giving Bond, with approved Security, bearing Intereſt from the Time the Bargain is concluded upon. (2) GEORGE RIDDELL.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 14, 1775.

TO BE SOLD, on *Monday* the 30th Inſtant, at the Dwelling-Houſe of the late *James Barwell*, Eſq; *King*'s Creek, all the Eſtate of ſaid *Barwell* at that Plantation, conſiſting of Stocks of Horſes, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c. all the Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utenſils, and a Number of other Articles. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchaſers giving Bond, with approved Security, for all Sums exceeding five Pounds; and for all other Sums ready Money will be expected before the Goods are delivered.——All Perſons having any Demands againſt Mr. *Barwell* are deſired to bring the ſame in to the Subſcriber, who is empowered by *York* Court to ſettle the ſaid Eſtate. (2) WILLIAM RUSSELL.

POETS CORNER.

TRUTH.

WHEREVER truth has made her glorious ſtand
She bears the faithful mirror in her hand;
The good man's refuge, fraud's eternal foe,
The firſt of virtues, whence all others flow.
Where truth is found a ray of Heaven reſides,
And equal juſtice every action guides.
In the pure heart and ſpotleſs mind ſhe reigns,
And with mild power her happy ſway maintains:
An attribute of God himſelf, confeſt,
That ſtamps his image on the human breaſt.
Whate'er betides through life's dark dang'rous way,
If TRUTH directs, we cannot go aſtray.

THE DILEMMA.

IN every CIVIL WAR this hazard's run:
"Conquer, thou'rt ruin'd; Conquer'd, thou'rt undone."
Who gives the advice ſhows wond'rous want of ſkill;
But thoſe who follow it are weaker ſtill.
Of underſtanding is not he bereft,
Whoſe right hand is employ'd to maim his left?

JUST ARRIVED,

The *Saltſpring*, Capt. *John Ogilvy*, with about 120 HEALTHY

SERVANTS,

CONSISTING of Men, Women, and Boys; among whom are many Tradeſmen, *viz.*——Carpenters and Joiners—Black and White-Smiths—Braziers and Copperſmiths—Shoemakers—Weavers—Barbers—Schoolmaſters—a Tailor—a Cabinet-Maker—a Wheelwright—a Houſe Painter—a Callico Painter—a Dancing-maſter—and ſeveral others. There are alſo FARMERS, and other COUNTRY LABOURERS.——The Sale will commence on *Wedneſday* the 18th of *October*, at *Leeds* Town, on *Rappahannock* River, and be continued there four Days. A reaſonable Credit will be allowed, the Purchaſers giving Bond, with approved Security, to (2) THOMAS HODGE.

Juſt Publiſhed,

The VIRGINIA ALMANACK

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SIX:

CONTAINING

THE Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes; the Sun and Moon's Riſing and Setting; the Riſing, Setting, and Southing of the Heavenly Bodies; true Places and Aſpects of the Planets, Weather, &c. calculated according to Art, and referred to the Horizon of 38 Degrees N. L. and a Meridian of five Hours Weſt from the City of *London*: Fitting VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, NORTH CAROLINA, &c. *By the ingenious Mr.* DAVID RITTENHOUSE *of* Philadelphia.

WHEREIN ARE ALSO CONTAINED,

A Table of Court Days—a Liſt of the Council and Houſe of Burgeſſes of *Virginia*—Liſt of Pariſhes, and the Miniſters in them—The Governors and Viſiters of *William & Mary* College—Liſt of his Majeſty's Land Forces, and of the Royal Navy, diſtinguiſhing the Regiments that are abroad, and the Ships on the *American* Station—Manner of collecting SALTPETRE, and making of GUNPOWDER, &c. &c.——With a Variety of other Matter, both inſtructive and entertaining.

An ACADEMY.

PRINCE EDWARD, *Sept.* 1, 1775.

BY the generous Exertions of ſeveral Gentlemen in this and ſome of the neighbouring Counties, very large Contributions have lately been made for erecting and ſupporting a public ACADEMY near the Courthouſe in this County. Their Zeal for the Intereſts of Learning and Virtue has met with ſuch Succeſs, that they were enabled to let the Buildings in *March* laſt to ſeveral Undertakers, who are proceeding in their Work with the greateſt Expedition. A very valuable Library of the beſt Writers, both ancient and modern, on moſt Parts of Science and polite Literature, is already procured; with Part of an Apparatus to facilitate the Studies of the Mathematicks and Natural Philoſophy, which we expect in a ſhort Time to render complete.—The Academy will certainly be opened on the 10th of next *November*: It is to be diſtinguiſhed by the Name of HAMPDEN-SIDNEY, and will be ſubject to the Viſitation of twelve Gentlemen of Character and Influence in their reſpective Counties; the immediate and acting Members being chiefly of the Church of *England*. The Number of Viſitors and Truſtees will probably be increaſed as ſoon as the Diſtractions of the Times ſhall ſo far ceaſe as to enable its Patrons to enlarge its Foundations.—The Students will all board and ſtudy under the ſame Roof, provided for by a common Steward, except ſuch as chooſe to take their Boarding in the Country. The Rates, at the utmoſt, will not exceed 10l. Currency *per Annum* to the Steward, and 4l. Tuition Money; 20s. of this being always paid at Entrance.

The Syſtem of Education will reſemble that which is adopted in the College of *New Jerſey*; ſave, that a more particular Attention ſhall be paid to the Cultivation of the *Engliſh* Language than is uſually done in Places of public Education. Three Maſters and Profeſſors are ready to enter in *November*, and as many more may be eaſily procured as the increaſed Number of Students may at any Time hereafter require. And our Proſpects at preſent are ſo extremely flattering that it is probable we ſhall be obliged to procure two Profeſſors more before the Expiration of the Year.

The Public may reſt aſſured that the Whole ſhall be conducted on the moſt *catholic* Plan. Parents, of every Denomination, may be at full Liberty to require their Children to attend on any Mode of Worſhip which either Cuſtom or Conſcience has rendered moſt agreeable to them. For our Fidelity, in every Reſpect, we are cheerfully willing to pledge our Reputation to the Public; which may be the more relied on, becauſe our whole Succeſs depends upon their favourable Opinion. Our Character and Intereſt, therefore, being both at Stake, furniſh a ſtrong Security for our avoiding all Party Inſtigations; for our Care to form good men, and good Citizens, on the common and univerſal Principles of Morality, diſtinguiſhed from the narrow Tenets which form the Complexion of any Sect; and for our Aſſiduity in the whole Circle of Education.

SAMUEL S. SMITH.

P. S. The principal Building of the Academy not being yet completed, thoſe Gentlemen who deſire their Children to enter immediately will be obliged to take Lodgings for them in the Neighbourhood, during the Winter Seaſon; which may be done in Houſes ſufficiently convenient, on very reaſonable Terms. 4

TO BE SOLD,

THE Plantation whereon I now live, lately occupied by Mr. *William Goodall*, deceaſed, on which is an exceeding fine Peach Orchard, a Dwelling-Houſe, and all convenient Outhouſes. My ſole Reaſon for diſpoſing of the above, is, that it is inconvenient to my Buſineſs.——Any Perſon inclinable to become a Purchaſer may know the Terms by applying to Mr. *William Johnſon*, in *James City*.

WAS left at the Subſcriber's, in *Fredericksburg*, in 1773, a very large STILL-TUB and WORM, marked I H, N° 1. The Owner is deſired to take it away, and pay all Charges ‖ JACOB WHITLER.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FOR THE ARMY,

CAMP KETTLES, either Tin or Braſs, to hold about three Gallons; a large Quantity of DUCKING, or RUSSIA DRAB, for Tents; OSNABRUGS, for Hunting-Shirts; CHECKS, coarſe white LINEN, or Country made LINEN, for under Shirts; alſo BLANKETS and coarſe STOCKINGS. Any Perſon who has any of the above Articles for Sale will be pleaſed to inform me by Letter, *per* Poſt, directed to be lodged at the Poſt Office, *Aylett's*.——CANTEENS are alſo much wanted, and it is requeſted of the reſpective Committees to make immediate Inquiry after thoſe taken from the Magazine, and contrive them to the Head Quarters; not omitting thoſe that are damaged, which may be repaired.——I will alſo give ready Money for any Quantity of SALTPETRE, SULPHUR, or LEAD.

WILLIAM AYLETT, Contractor.

☞ SPADES, SHOVELS, and MATTOCKS, are alſo wanted. Thoſe who have them will apply as above.

TAPPAHANNOCK, *Sept.* 11, 1775.

THE Subſcriber being fully empowered to tranſact the Buſineſs of, and collect the Debts due to, Mr. *John M'Call*, and Mr. *Archibald M'Call*, requeſts the Favour of all thoſe indebted to them, as well as to *M'Call* and *Shedden*, to come and ſettle their Accounts as quickly as poſſible, and make what Payments they can. I ſhall expect that thoſe who cannot conveniently pay, and have not already given Bonds for their reſpective Balances, will now do it. Thoſe to whom the different Concerns are indebted will pleaſe to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid. Mr. *Robert M'Candliſh* will ſettle and collect the Debts due to Mr. *John M'Call*, at his Store formerly kept at *Todd's* Warehouſe, *King* and *Queen* County, till the 1ſt of *January* next; and Mr. *William Miſkell* ſtill collects the Debts due to Mr. *Archibald M'Call*, at his Store formerly kept in *Richmond* County.

I have about 150l. Sterling Worth of EUROPEAN, and ſundry WEST INDIA GOODS, on Hand, which I would ſell by Wholeſale on reaſonable Terms.——I ſhall retail none on Credit from this Day. WILLIAM SHEDDEN.

WANTED to the Battalion of Minute-Men in the lower End of the *Northern Neck*, an ADJUTANT who is well acquainted with the Duty of that Office, agreeable to the Order or Directions of his Majeſty in the Year 1764. As this is the only Officer in the Minute Service whoſe Pay will be conſtant for nine Months in the Year, it is hoped ſuch as are qualified will readily engage.——Alſo wanted, a DRUMMER and FIFER, who can teach others the Duty, to act as Drum and Fife Majors.——The Chaplain's Place to ſaid Battalion is not yet engaged.

CABIN POINT, *Sept.* 28, 1775.

THE Subſcriber gave two BONDS to *Stephen Surſey* of *Surry*, for a Piece of Land in ſaid County, one of 100l. payable the 1ſt of *March* 1774, the other for 200l. payable the 1ſt of *March* 1775; but as I underſtand the Land is entailed, I am reſolved not to pay the Bonds till a good Title can be made, and hereby forewarn any Perſon from taking Aſſignments of them. FRANCIS MORELAND.

TO BE SOLD,

At STRATFORD, *the Seat of the late Hon.* PHILIP LUDWELL LEE, *Eſq; in* WESTMORELAND, *on* THURSDAY *the 19th Day of* OCTOBER,

The famous high blooded Horſe

DOTTEREL,

Greatly diſtinguiſhed on the Turf in *England*, and in high Eſtimation in this Country for Certainty in getting Foals of Beauty and Form. His Pedigree will be ſhewn at the Day of Sale.

At the ſame Time and Place will be ſold a conſiderable Number of

COLTS and FILLIES from DOTTEREL.

Twelve Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaſers, on giving Bond, with approved Security, to the Adminiſtrators; and if the Money is not punctually paid when due, the Bonds are to carry Intereſt from the Date.

☞ *Five per Cent. Diſcount will be allowed for ready Money.*

ESSEX County, *Sept.* 10, 1775.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, about the Middle of *July* laſt, a *Virginia* born Negro Lad named NED, who is about 18 Years of age, and about 5 Feet high; one of his Hands has a large Scar, occaſioned by its being burnt when he was a Child, by which Means ſome of his Fingers grow together. He has a flat Face and long Head, which is remarkably ſharp on the Top. His Clothes were ſuch as are common for Negroes, and he was ſeen going down the Country. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid Negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have a Reward of 40s. beſides what the law allows.

tf JAMES EDMONDSON.

A COMPANY of Gentlemen of *North Carolina* having, for a large and valuable Conſideration, purchaſed from the Chiefs of the *Cherokee Indians*, by and with the Conſent of the whole Nation, a conſiderable Tract of their Lands, now called *Tranſylvania*, lying on the Rivers *Ohio*, *Cumberland*, and *Louiſa*; and underſtanding that many People are deſirous of becoming Adventurers in that Part of the World, and wiſh to know the Terms on which Lands in that Country may be had, they therefore hereby inform the Public, that any Perſon who will ſettle on and inhabit the ſame before the firſt Day of *June* 1776, ſhall have the Privilege of taking up and ſurveying for himſelf 500 Acres, and for each tithable Perſon he may carry with him and ſettle there 250 Acres, on the Payment of 50s. Sterling *per* Hundred, ſubject to an yearly Quitrent of 2s. like Money, to commence in the Year 1780. Such Perſons as are willing to become Purchaſers may correſpond and treat with Mr. *William Johnſton* in *Hillſborough*, and Col. *John Williams* of *Granville*, *North Carolina*, or Col. *Richard Henderſon* at *Bonnſborough*, in *Tranſylvania*.——This Country lies on the ſouth Side of the Rivers *Ohio* and *Louiſa*, in a temperate and healthy Climate. It is in general well watered with Springs and Rivulets, and has ſeveral Rivers, up which Veſſels of conſiderable Burthen may come with Eaſe. In different Places of it are a Number of Salt Springs, where the making of Salt has been tried with great Succeſs, and where, with Certainty, any Quantity needed may be eaſily and conveniently made. Large Tracts of the Land lie on Lime-ſtone, and in ſeveral Places there is Abundance of Iron Ore. The Fertility of the Soil, and Goodneſs of the Range, almoſt ſurpaſs Belief; and it is at preſent well ſtored with Buffalo, Elk, Deer, Bear, Beaver, &c. and the Rivers abound with Fiſh of various Kinds. Vaſt Crowds of people are daily flocking to it, and many Gentlemen of the firſt Rank and Character have bargained for Lands in it; ſo that there is a great Appearance of a rapid Settlement, and that it will ſoon become a conſiderable Colony, and one of the moſt agreeable Countries in *America*. (6)

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, in *Southampton* County, about the 15th of *Auguſt* laſt, a large BAY MARE and FILLY; the Mare has a buſhy Mane and Tail, is a natural Pacer, if inanded, I do not recollect it, and had a large Bell on, with a Crack in one Edge; the Filly is a Sorrel, with a white Face, and was a late Foal. Whoever brings them to me ſhall have 40s. Reward, and if ſtolen, 4l. on Conviction of the Thief. (‖) HARTWELL HOWELL.

HUNTINGTOUR, *Sept.* 14, 1775.

THE Lands I have for ſome Time paſt advertiſed for Sale are not as yet ſold. I will ſell them at a very low Price, and allow a reaſonable Time of Payment for Part of the Money. The Reaſon why I have not ſold them was, that I would give no Credit.

4 ANTHONY WINSTON.

YORK TOWN, *September* 19, 1775.

RUN away from Col. *Philip Rootes*, of *King* and *Queen*, a Negro Man named HARRY, who was ſome Years ago mortgaged to the Hon. *William Nelſon*. It is with good Reaſon ſuſpected that he is lurking about *Weſt Point*, and that he is harboured by ſome of Col. *Thomas Moore*'s Negroes. Whoever ſecures and delivers the ſaid Negro, either to Col. *Rootes* or to one of us, ſhall receive 40s. Reward.

tf THE EXECUTORS.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, in *Hillſborough*, *North Carolina*, ſome Time in *April* laſt, a BAY HORSE, about 8 or 9 Years old, 4 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, black Mane and Tail, has remarkable ſmall Eyes, is a natural Trotter, and I believe he has ſeveral Hearts on his Buttocks and Shoulders, beſides ſome other Brands, not remembered. I will give 3l. Reward to any Perſon who will bring him to me in *Hillſborough*, or to Mr. *George Archer* in *Peterſburg*, or ſecure him ſo that I may get him again.

‖ JOHN COATSWORTH.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, the 16th Inſtant *(July)* two Servant Men, *viz.* JOHN STAUNTON, an *Engliſhman*, very talkative, by Trade a Wheelwright, pitted with the Smallpox, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, with ſhort dark Hair; had on, when he went away, a brown Cloth Coat and Jacket, and ſtriped and Check Trouſers.—ANDREW M'GILL, a *Scotchman*, by Trade a Blackſmith, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, wears ſhort dark Hair, of a ſwarthy Complexion; had on a dark blue Cloth Coat and Jacket, Leather Breeches, and ſtriped and Check Trouſers.—I imagine they will endeavour to paſs for Sailors, as from the ſhips of war. I have heard that they were ſeen going towards *North Carolina*, and will give 5l. for each if ſecured in any Gaol.

tf JOHN SHIPHARD.

DINWIDDIE, *September* 1, 1775.

FOR SALE, on very reaſonable Terms, ſeveral Tracts of valuable PATENTED LAND, ſome of which have Plantations with conſiderable Improvements thereon; alſo ſeveral Surveys and Entries of LAND, all lying in the Counties of *Halifax*, *Charlotte*, and *Bedford*. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may ſee the Land, and know the Terms, by applying to Mr. *Joſeph Medley* in *Halifax*, or to Mr. *Thomas Paulett* or *William Harvey*, Junior, of *Charlotte*. Good Titles will be made the Puchaſers by Mr. *Alexander Shaw* of this County, who is properly authoriſed to act for me during my Abſence from this Colony, for a few Months.

(tf) NATHANIEL MANSON.

ALEXANDRIA, *June* 5, 1775.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, two indented Servants named ROBERT SHAW and ANDREW INGLES, both Natives of *Scotland*, and Bakers by Trade. Each of them had on a Bearſkin Jacket lined with Plaid, Oſnabrug Trouſers, old Shoes, and Half worn Caſtor Hats. Their Bundles conſiſt, as it is ſuppoſed, of two Match Coat Blankets, two Pair of Leather Breeches, two Oſnabrug Shirts, two Check Shirts, and two red Jackets. *Shaw* is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has a ſwarthy Complexion, dark ſhort friſled Hair, a long Scar on his right Arm, appears bold, and talks much. *Ingles* is about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, has ſhort ſtraight Hair, ſwarthy and long featured; has a Scab over his right Eye, his right Leg is ſore, he is fond of Liquor, and talks more in his Country Dialect than *Shaw*.——THOMAS WALSOM, a Convict, about 27 Years of Age, a Barber by Trade, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has a Laddiſh down Look, brown ſtraight Hair, a little knock-kneed, and a leering Look; had on, and took with him, two white Linen Shirts, an old Drab coloured Cloth Coat, one red and one ſtriped Holland Jacket, one Pair of new Drilling Breeches, one Pair of old Buff coloured Stocking Breeches, one Pair of white and one Pair of white and blue ſpotted Stockings, a new Felt Hat bound with black Ferreting, has a black Silk Handkerchief, and ſome other Things which cannot be deſcribed.——WILLIAM LEE, by Trade a Cooper, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, marked with the Smallpox, has a remarkable large Noſe, ſpeaks thick, and is impudent; he took with him a yellow Bull-Dog, with cropped Ears, one Side of his Face white, has a Glaſs Eye, and white Breaſt and Neck, is very fond of going into the Water, and anſwers to the Name of *Turk*. The ſaid *Lee* had a Variety of Clothes, which cannot well be deſcribed. Whoever takes up, and ſecures the ſaid Servants, ſhall have the above Reward, or 40s. for each, paid by

JAMES KIRK.
(tf—‖3s.) ROBERT ADAM.
GEORGE PURVIS.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thouſand Acres of well timbered LAND, near *Newmarket*, in *Caroline* County, whereon are two Plantations in good Repair, with proper and convenient Edifices for farming or making of Tobacco. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber.

(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* County, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 Acres of well timbered Land, the Property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* of *King William*, Mr. *John Armiſtead* of *Caroline*, and Mr. *John Baylor*, Executors. (tf)

For SALE, *and very* CHEAP,

THE Tract of LAND whereon I now live, in the lower End of *Caroline* County, that contains 470 Acres, and is known to be very good. The Improvements are, a new Dwelling-Houſe 32 by 28 Feet, with three Dormants on a Side, two Fireplaces below, and one above, a good Cellar, the Kitchen 24 by 16 Feet, with all other Outhouſes quite new, and the Plantation in fine Order for Cropping. Its Situation is equal to any Foreſt Place whatever. I will give Credit till next *Chriſtmas*, when Poſſeſſion may be had. (tf) LE ROY HIPKINS.